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sov /132-59-7-8/17

3(6)

AUTHOR:

On the New Method of Representing Magnetic and Gravi-

TITIE:

tation Anomalies

PERIODICAL:

Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 7, pp 31-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The prospecting geophysical survey is concerned with the solution of the problem of determining the form, the dimension and the depth of occurrence of geological bodies which cause the anomalies of gravitation and geomagnetic fields on the Earth's surface. The correlation between the distribution of field elements, the form, the physical characteristics and the position of the disturbing bodies are the physical mathematical basis for the solution of this problem. As the magnetic and gravitation fields are completely determined by the intensity vectors, this correlation can be ex-

pressed as follows:

and $G = F_2(x,y,z)$

Card 1/3

 $\bar{T} = f_1(x,y,z)$

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653710004-4" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

SOV/132-59-7-8/17
On the New Method of Representing Magnetic and Gravitation Anomalies

where T is the intensity vector of the magnetic field and G - of the gravitation field, x,y,z being geodetic coordinates of the survey points. The aspect of these functions is determined by the form of the body and by laws of distribution of density and intensity of the magnetization of the body. Coordinates of the disturbing body and its dimensions enter in these functions as parameters. Thus the problem of the interpretation of anomalies comes to the determination of the aspect of the above mentioned functions and to the calculation of parameters of the disturbing body. To simplify these complicated calculations, the author proposed a new method of solving the problem of interpretation of magnetic anomalies exposed in his thesis published in 1955. In this article the author describes in detail 2 cases of representing the field

Card 2/3

SOV/132-59-7-8/17 On the New Method of Representing Magnetic and Gravitation Anomalies

illustrated on two examples of gravitation anomalies. There are 2 sets of diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovkiy gornyy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute)

Card 3/3

STUPAK, N.K.; TYAPKIN, K.F.

Interpretation of local magnetic anomalies produced by sheetlike bodies. Trudy NIZMIR no.16:72-81 '60. (MIRA 14:3) (Magnetic anomalies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653710004-4"

STUPAK, N.K.; TYAPKIN, K.F.

Using geophysical prospecting methods in searching for nickel silicate deposits in the middle Dnieper Valley. Geofiz. razved. no.3:86-92 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

TABLE PRODUCTION TO SUBMINISTRATION OF SUBMINISTRAT

STUPAK, N.K.

Analytical method for distinguishing anomalies. Geofiz.gbor. no.2:41-45
162. (Mira 16:3)

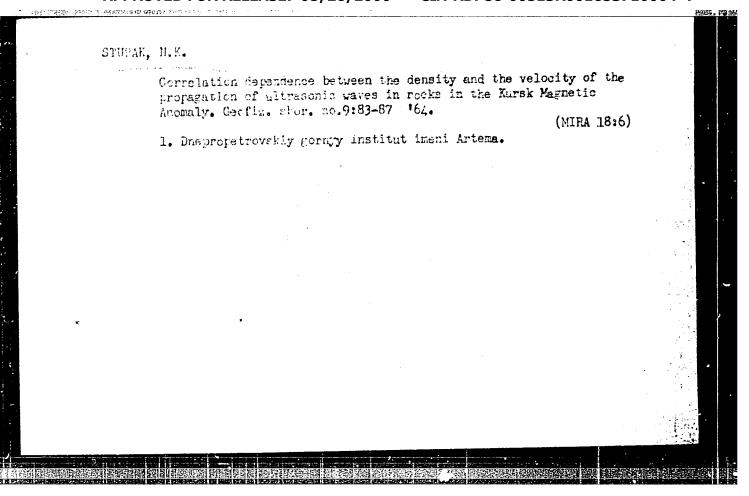
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(Gravity anomalies) (Magnetic anomalies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653710004-4"

STUPAK, N.Ka; GOLISDRA, G.Ya.

Reducing two-dimensional magnetic and gravity anomalies to one level. Rezved.i promagoefiz. no.44.102.110 '62. (MIRA 15:7) (Gravity prespecting) (Magnetic prespecting)



STUPAK, N.K.; NAUGOL'NIKOV, V.B.

Working out methods for the interpretation of magnetic and gravity anomalies in the Voronezh Crystalline Shield, Izv. DGI 42:99-105 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

STUPAK		
	Limit depth of earthquake centers. Geofiz. i astron. (MIRA 19:1) no.8:62-67 '65.	:
	1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.	
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CIA-RDP86-00513R001653710004-4

ACC NR: AT7003290

(N,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3152/66/000/014/0058/0065

AUTHOR: Stupak, N. K.; Naugolinikov, V. B.

ORG: None

TITLE: Replacing the variometric survey with the highly accurate gravimetric survey

SOURCE: Razvedochnaya geofizika, no. 14, 1966, 56-65

TOPIC TAGS: geologic survey, surveying instrument, gravimetric survey, gravimeter, gravimetry, mathematic model

ABSTRACT: Recent increases in the accuracy of gravimetric measurements will make it possible to replace variometers with more productive gravimeters. The relations between deposition depths of anomalous masses and separation distances between observation points at which anomalous horizontal gradients can be produced with gravimeters and which will be comparable with the measurements of gravitational variometers, are analyzed. Three expressions establishing the relationship between the locations of geological objects, the necessary observation interval, and the precision of gravimetric measurements necessary to reveal anomalous horizontal gradients, are presented. The method for determining anomalous horizontal gradients was tested on theoretical models and on materials from special, highly accurate,

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

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S/120/61/000/001/033/062 E194/E184

A High-Speed Time Converter

(L7,L8, D3. Thus from the instant of application of impulse to the input L1 the voltage on the addition element commences to change in a linear manner. An impulse, retarded by a time t relative to the impulse applied to L1 reaches the control grid N_{11} (L11) and on valves N_{12-14} (L12-14) is converted into a narrow negative impulse of standard amplitude and duration of 0.6 µsec and there is applied to resistance R_{41} , a linearly changing voltage, i.e. the impulse is added to a voltage the instantaneous value of which depends on the delay time of the impulse applied

to L_{11} relative to the other impulse reaching L_{11} . The impulse evolved in the addition circuit is then lengthened to some usecs and is then applied to any convenient type of amplitude analyser. Valves R_{18} (L_{18}) and R_{19} (L_{19}) fulfil the function of blocking the input circuits.

There is 1 figure (on page 108)

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR

(Physico-technical Institute, AS Ukr.SSR)

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1960

Card 2/2

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STRIFFIE,

211,04 5/089/61/011/006/001/014 B102/B138

24.6716 AUTHORS:

Berezin, A. K., Faynberg, Ya. B., Berezina, G. P., Bolotin, L. I., Stupak, V. G.

TITLE:

Interaction of strong electron beams with plasma

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 6, 1961, 493 - 497 TEXT: The energy losses of a nonmodulated electron beam passing through

an air plasma were determined. Beam voltage was 26 kev, amperage 8 a, electron density (7-9)·10¹⁰cm-3, and pressure in the discharge tube 3.10⁻⁴-4.10⁻³ mm Hg. The quartz plasma tube, 64 cm in length, was arranged so that the greater part of the plasma was outlade the focusing magnetic so that the greater part of the plasma was outlade the focusing magnetic so that the greater part of the plasma was outlade the focusing magnetic so that the greater part of the plasma was outladed in diameter, was field (2000 oe). The electron gun, a LaB₆ disk 10 mm in diameter, was perpendicular to the magnetic field and was with voltage pulses of up to 30 kev, a width of 3.5 µsec, and repetition frequency of 50 cycles. This OU key, a winth of 3.3 mast, and respectition frequency of 30 cycles. Into gun was able to produce current pulses of 9 a at the plasma chamber input, where the focusing field was 1200 oe. In the field-free region amperage decreased with increasing flight path down to 2 - 3 a due to Coulomb

Card 1/3

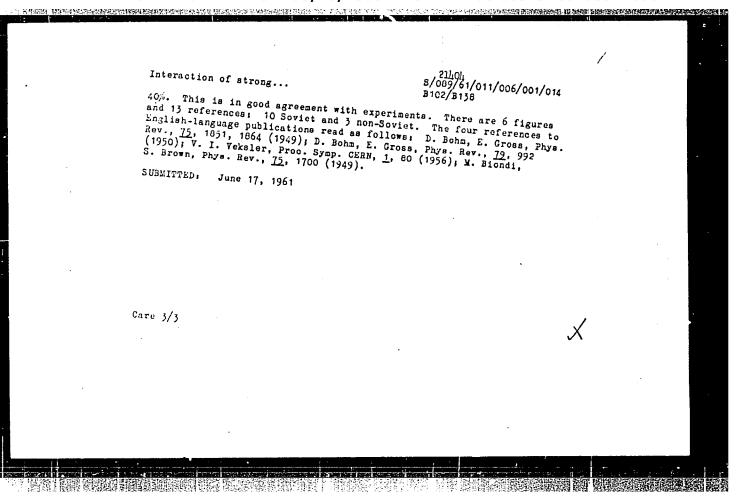
CIA-RDP86-00513R001653710004-4" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

211,0h 5/089/61/011/006/001/014 B102/B138

interaction. The plasma density was measured by a cylindrical cavity Interaction of strong... excited with a TM_{030} wave from a klystron. The upper limit of measurement excited with a 10 050 % and a law a passage of current was determined was $4\cdot 10^{10}$ cm⁻³. Its value during the passage of current was determined from the plasma decay law: $n = n_0 \exp(-t/\tau)$, where τ is the mean time for from the plasma decay law: $n = n_0 \exp(-t/\tau)$, where τ is the mean time for plasma decay and no the density at t=0. The straight line n(t) was drawn from three measurements and extrapolated toward tal. Maximum electron density was 7.10 0 cm - 3, while the value 9.10 10 cm - 3 resulted from the interferometric measurements. The electron energy spectrum was rewarded by means of a beam catcher connected to an oscillograph. These spectra were investigated at the input and output of the plasma tube, and for were investigated at the input and output of the plasma tupe, and for pressures of 4·10⁻³ and 3·10⁻⁴ mm Hg, for which losses reached 1½ and 1½ of the initial energy, respectively. Conclusions: Energy losses increase with plasma density and with current, and are proportional to the electron with plasma density and with current, and are proportional to the electron mean free path in the plasma. Calculation of losses due to elastic collisions between electrons and see molecules yields ±0.04 ev. and ±3 av. mean irve para in the plasma. Calculation of losses due to elastic collisions between electrons and 528 molecules yields ±0.04 ev, and ±) averaged to the lastic collisions. Coherent interaction, however. collisions between electrons and gas molecules yields 20.04 ev, and 2) ev for those due to inelastic collimons. Coherent interaction, however, causes losses of 3.2 kev if self-modulation of the beam is assumed to reach X

Card 2/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653710004-4" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000**



23733 \$/057/61/031/006/017/019 B116/B201

9,3130 AUTHORS:

Berezin, A. K., Stupak, V. G., Bolotin, L. I., Berezina, G.P.,

Lyapkalo, Yu. M., Sevryukov, Yu. N.

TITLE:

Passage of intense pulsed electron beams through dielectric

tubes

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 6, 1961, 751 - 753

TEXT: The passage of an electron beam through metal tubes had been studied in theoretical and experimental papers by E. G. Linder and K. J. Herngvist (Ref. 1: Journ. of Appl. Phys., 21, 1088, 1950), by H. F. Ivey (Ref. 2: Advances in Electronics and Electron Physics, 6, 137, 1954), and by M. D. Gabovich (Ref. 3: UFN, 56, 215, 1955). On the passage of a beam through a tube, the residual gas is ionized, and positive ions as well as slow (secondary) electrons appear in the tube. In the case of a metal tube, these secondary electrons reach the wall, and do not participate in the further processes related to the passage of the electron beam through the tube. If the dielectric tube is "overneutralized", the secondary electrons will first reach the wall, and, after a certain time (of the order of magni-

Card 1/5

23733 s/057/61/031/006/017/019

B116/B201

Passage of intense pulsed...

tude of the time required for complete neutralization of the beam), they will return to the electron-beam axis. Both the radial and the longitudinal component of the electric field are modified by this process. This, however, has an effect upon conditions on the passage of the beam through the tube, particularly upon the energy of secondary electrons. An experimental study has now been made of the passage of a pulsed electron beam through a dielectric tube. The experiment has been conducted in the following manner: A square voltage pulse having an amplitude up to 50 kV, a duration of 4.4 μ sec (Fig. 1a), and a frequency of 50 pulses/second was applied to the electron

gun placed in a vacuum chamber at a pressure of $2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mm Hg. The gun permitted obtaining an electron beam with an amperage of up to 1 a in the pulse. The electron beam was injected into a quartz tube with an internal diameter of 9 mm and a length of 120 mm. On the other side of the tube, the vacuum chamber was connected with a device, by which the pressure in the chamber was varied from $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ to 10^{-2} mm Hg. Part of the beam reached the electrostatic analyzer, by which the energy spectrum of the electrons in the beam was determined. A 30-mm wide metal ring, used for measuring the radial

Card 2/5

23733

S/057/61/031/006/017/019 B116/B201

Passage of intense pulsed ...

current I_{p} was mounted on the quartz tube. The signal reaching the ring was differentiated by an RC circuit and fed to the oscilloscope. One of the oscillograms is shown in Fig. 1b. The negative half-wave on the oscillogram corresponds to the motion of secondary ions toward the wall and to the capture of ions near the electron-beam axis. If "overneutralization" takes place in the beam, the electric field will change its sign, and the ions, due to diffusion and other factors. will start moving toward the wall, while the secondary electrons migrate to the beam axis. The positive half-wave on the oscillogram corresponds to this condition. The energy spectrum of electrons passing through the quartz tube, measured with the electrostatic analyzer, permits distinguishing two separate electron groups, i.e., a group of fast electrons and a group of slow electrons. If, under the same conditions, the electron beam is allowed to pass through a metal tube. the spectrum will, as usual, consist of fast electrons only. Experiments have been conducted to determine the moment at which slow electrons of a given energy appear in the beam. The time was calculated from the beginning of the voltage pulse at the electron gun onward. The moment at which slow electrons appear at the analyzer output as a function of their energy is presented in Fig. 1c. As may be seen from Figs. 1b and 1c, slow electrons do not appear in the energy Card 3/5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653710004-4"

237.33

S/057/61/031/006/017/019 B116/B201

Passage of intense pulsed...

spectrum until the radial field has changed its sign. i.e., not until the electrons start moving from the tube wall toward the beam axis. The results presented in Figs. 1a. 1b. 1c have been obtained under the following conditions: voltage of the beam. 35 kv; beam current, 0.4 a; pressure in the chamber, 3.6-10-4 mm Hg. It is finally pointed out that in the course of experiments described here also the energy spectrum of slow electrons as a function of pressure, intensity, and velocity of the primary electron beam has been has been determined experimentally (no details, however, are given). [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation.] There are 2 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION:

Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR Kharikov (Institute of

Physics and Technology, AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED:

December 30, 1960

Card 4/5

3/057/62/032/005/013/022 B104/B102

24.2120 93130

AUTHORS:

Berezin, A. K., Stupak, V. G., Bolotin, L. I., and Berezina, G.P.

TITLE:

The passage of intense pulsed electron beams through dielectric pipes. I

Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 5, 1962, 593-599 The cathode of the electron gun was a tungsten spiral 16 mm in

The catnode of the electron gun was a tungsten spiral 10 mm in It was diameter. The pressure in the vacuum chamber was 3.10-6 mm Hg. It was nogsible to produce 50 kev electron pulses with a current density of un diameter. The pressure in the vacuum chamber was 2.10-0 mm Hg. 1t was to possible to produce 50 kev electron pulses with a current density of up to possible to produce to a state of 4.6 psec. The dielectric tube inside 1 a/cm², duration of the pulses reaching 8-10 mm and the pressure inside 1 a/cm², duration of the pulses reaching 8-10 mm and the pressure inside 1 a/cm, duration of the pulses reaching 4.6 µsec. The dielectric tube it (quartz, glass) had an inner diameter of 8-10 mm and the pressure inside it PERIODICAL: could be varied between 2.10 T and 5.10 mm life. The electron density of the a pulse was measured by an shi method while the size and the shape of a pulse was measured by an intense electron miles were oscillographed. An intense electron miles were oscillographed. a pulse was measured by an sni method while the size and the shape of the electron pulse broadens on electron pulses were oscillographed. An intense electron pulse ionizes account of the space charge. At the same time the electron pulse ionizes electron pulses were oscillographed. An intense electron pulse ionizes account of the space charge. At the same time the electrons. The account of the space charge ions and secondary electrons. account of the space charge. At the same time the electron pulse the residual gas creating positive ions and secondary electrons.

Card 1/3

08/26/2000

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s/057/62/032/005/013/022 B104/B102

electrons travel towards the wall and the ions collect about the axis of the The passage of intense pulsed... tube. With progressive formation of ions the electron beam is focused and after time t~T the current attains a maximum value at the exit of the tube. As the electron beam contracts towards the axis of the tube so does the region of ion formation. When the intensity of the beam becomes sufficiently large, the number of electrons produced exceeds that lost by diffusion towards the wall, recombination, etc. Then reneutralization starts, and the radial electric field changes signs. The electrons travel towards the axis of the tube and the space charge inside it becomes differently distributed. An excess of regative space charge is formed at the center and the current through the tube begins to decrease. At a pressure of 3.6.10-4 mm Hg the current strength of a pulse decreases by about 20 % during the duration of the pulse; at a pressure of 8:10-4 mm Hg the decrease is 80 %. The current pulse passing through a dielectric tube is 4-5 times larger than that through a copper one. With the help of the focusing properties of a dielectric tube described here electron beams may be "canalized" over large distances. There are 7 figures.

9,3130

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AUTHORS:

Berezin, A. K., Stupak, V. G., Bolotin, L. I., and Berezina, G. P.

TITLE:

The passage of intense pulsed electron beams through dielectric tubes. II

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 5, 1962, 600-605

TEXT: The energy spectrum of 35 kev electrons in quartz and glass tubes of diameter 9 mm and length 60 mm was oscillographed with the help of an electrostatic analyzer (angle of aperture 2°). A group of slow and another of fast electrons (35 kev) were observed. A study was made of the behavior of these groups in their dependence on the beam energy, the current strength, the pressure of the residual gas, and other factors. The following conclusion is drawn from these observations: When the pressure in the tube is above a critical pressure, ions and slow secondary electrons are generated by the electron beam in the tube. The ions are trapped near the axis and the electrons travel to the wall. At a certain instant reneutralization starts. The electron beam contracts and a radial and

Card 1/2

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The passage of intense...

S/057/62/032/005/014/022 B104/B102

longitudinal "sagging" of the potential occurs. At the same time the secondary electrons return to the axis of the tube. On account of the "sagging" of the potential these electrons are accelerated in the direction of the analyzer and also in the direction of the anode. The energy of the slow electrons is determined by the amount of longitudinal sagging. The energy is proportional to the current strength and the velocity of the electron beam. The longitudinal sagging is perhaps largest at the instant when the current density attains its maximum value, and probably at this same instant the accelerated electrons have their maximum energy. With increasing contraction of secondary electrons at the axis there occurs a new density distribution. The beam of the secondary electrons begins to broaden, and the sagging decreases. The density and the sagging change more rapidly with increasing pressure. K. D. Sinel'nikov and Ya. B. Faynberg are thanked for discussions and advice. There are 9 figures.

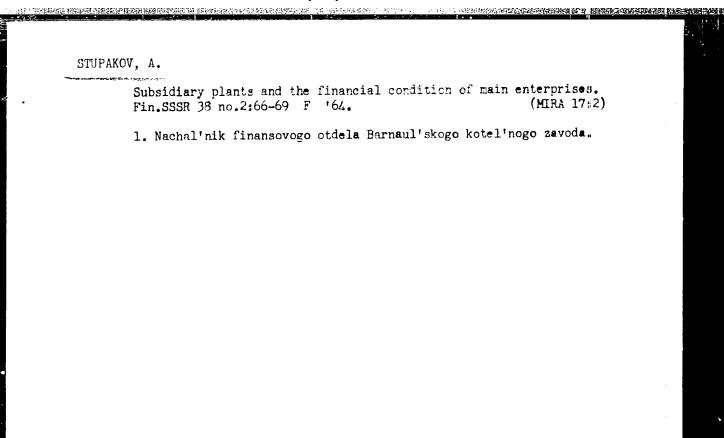
ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR Khar'kov (Physico-

technical Institute AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1961

Card 2/2

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STUFAKOV, G. I.

"Fine-Grained Sands of Central Asia as Fillers for Mortars." Cand Tech Sci
(affiliation not given), Tashkent, 1954 (RZhKhim, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13) SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

GRAZHDANKINA, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; STUPAKOV, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using fine sands from desert regions of Central Asia in making mortars and concretes. Biul.stroi.tekh. 12 no.9:10-11 S 155.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut irrigatsii. (Soviet Central Asia-Sand) (Concrete) (Mortar)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653710004-4"

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STUPAKOV, G.I.

Quality requirements to fine-grained sands used as aggregates for cement mortars and concretes. Izv. AN Uz. SSR.Ser.tekh.nauk nc.1: 81-86 '58. (MIEA 11:6)

1. Institut sooruzheniy AN UzSSR.
(Sand) (Cement) (Concrete)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653710004-4"

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S/081/62/000/013/033/054 B177/B101

AUTHORS:

Stupakov, G. I., Dikarkina, N. Ye.

TITLE:

The effect of clay filler on the strength of concrete

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1962, 432, abstract 13K384 (Sb. nauchn. tr. N.-i. in-t po str-vu v g. Tashkente.

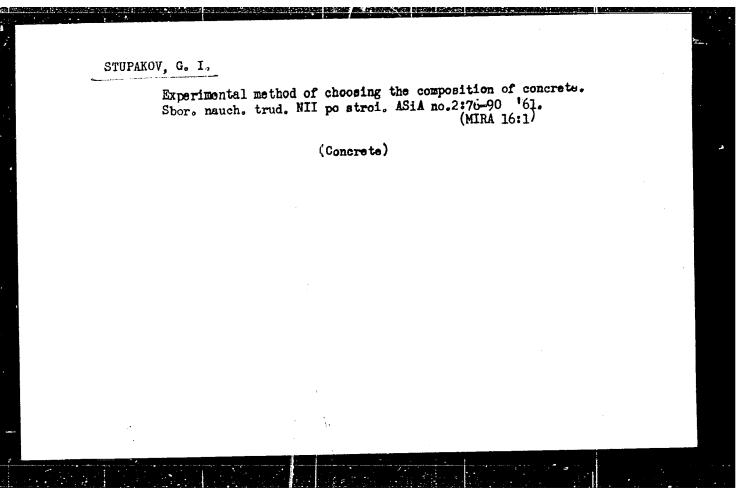
Akad. str-va i arkhitekt. SSSR, no. I, 1961, 77-81)

TEXT: This investigation extended over three experimental batches of clay filler: one in rolled form with a porous structure, volume weight 453 kg/m³ and volume of intergranular space 49.72 %; and two in slab form with a crackled structure, volume weight 451 and 485 kg/m³, volume of intergranular space 54.98 and 53.74 %. The water-absorption of clay filler was found to depend on the form, structure and porosity of its grains. Tests comparing clay filler in the dry and water-saturated state showed the dry filler to be 18-24 % stronger. The water-holding ability of the clay filler rises with increasing water absorption and water-cement ratio in the cement mix. Water-holding proceeds until the cement sets and begins to give up water to the hardening concrete. Thus the clay filler acts as an Card 1/2

STUPAKOV, G. I.; DIKARKINA, N. Ye.

The effect of keramzit on the strength of concrete. Shor.
nauch. trud. NII po stroi. ASiA no.1:77-81 '61.

(Keramzit) (Concrete—Testing)



KIREYEVA, G.D.; STUPAKOV, V.P.

Occurrences and deposition conditions of lower Permian sediments in the northeastern Donets Basin. Geol.nefti i gaza 3 no.12:19-22 D *59. (KIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut gazovoy promyshlennostk (VEIIGas).
(Donets Basin-Geology, Stratigraphic)

STUPAKOV, V.P., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Chemical weed control. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 4 no.3:39-40

Lly-Je '59.'

1. Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, L'vov.

(Herticides)

TINHENKO, L., agronom; SEUPAKOV, V., dots.

Raise stubble props! Nauka i pered. op v sel'khoz. 9 no.6:19-20
Je '59.

1.L'vovskiy sell'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Stupakov).

(Field crops)

STUPAKOV, V.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

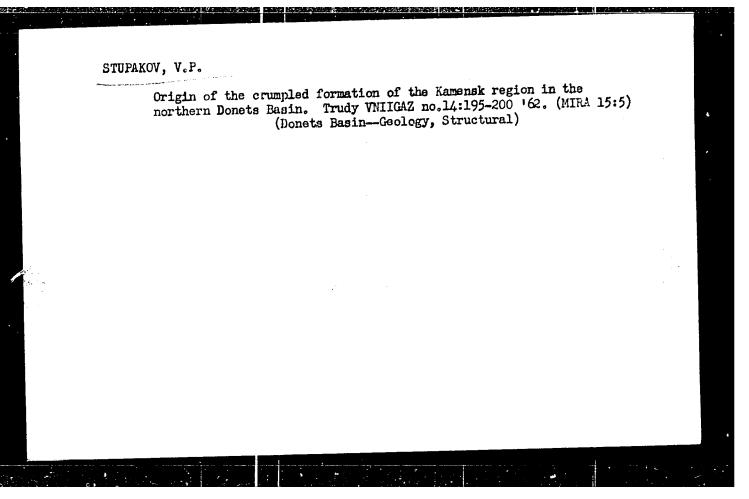
Chemical weed control. Visnyk sil'hosp.nauky 4 no.8:41-45 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. L'vovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

(Weel control) (Herbicides)

Tectonics of the northern margins of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland and adjacent regions. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.14:68-88 162. (MIRA 15:5)
(Dnieper-Donets Lowland-Geology, Structural)



ORLOV, Yevgeniy Sergeyevich; STUPAKOVA, L.A., red.; KHLOPOVA, L.K., tekhn. red.

[Maneuvering of vessels during mcoring; texts on various ship handling subjects for correspondence students in navigation schools]
Manevrirovanie sudov pri shvartovke; lektsii dlia studentov-zaochnikov sudovoditel'skii spetsial'nosti morekhodnykh uchilishch. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 56 p. (MIRA 14;12)

(Anchorage) (Ship handling)

LETUNOV, Viktor Sergeynvich; STUPAKOVA, L.A., red.; USANOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Vessels on an air cushion]Suda na vozdushnoi podushke. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1963. 47 p. (MIRA 16:4)

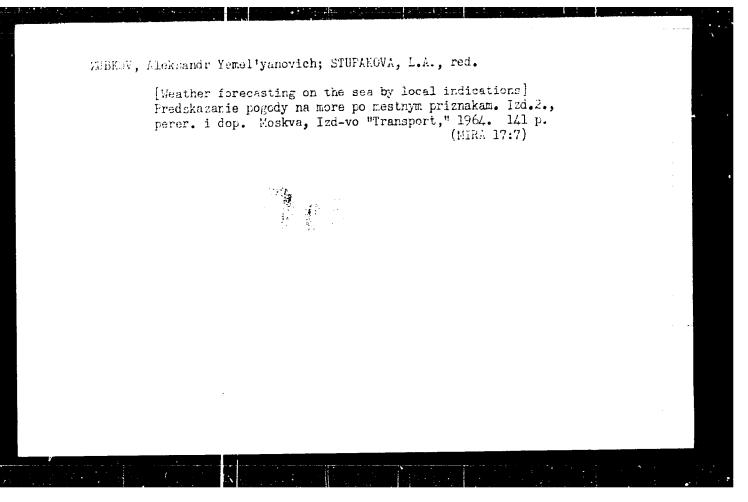
(Ground effect machines)

LUGOVSKIY, Vitaliy Vasil'yevich; STUPAKOVA, L.A., red.; TIKHONOVA, Y Ye.A., tekhn, red.

[Standards of the stability of merchant ships in various countries] O normirovanii ostoichivosti grazhdanskikh morskikh sudov v raznykh stranakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1963. 180 p. (MIRA 16:7) (Stability of ships—Standards)

KPAVCHUK, Ivan Ivanovich; MOROKHIN, Boris Grigor'yevich. Prinimali uchastiye: VOLKOV, B.V.; AKIT, R.P.; STUPAKOVA, L.A., red.; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Teaching ship care to first-class seamen] Proizvodstvennoe obuchenie matrosov I-go klassa. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, "Morskoi transport," 1963. 215 p. (MIRA 16:11) (Seamanship)



BELOBROV, Andrey Pavlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: BASKIN, A.S.,
inzh.-gidrograf; BOCDANOV, I.A., inzh.-gidrograf, dota.;
VIL'NER, B.A., inzh.-gidrograf; VOLKOV, P.D., inzh.gidrograf; GORSHKOV, N.M., inzh.-gidrograf; CHUROV, Ye.P.,
inzh.-gidrograf; YASHKEVICH, Ye.V., inzh.-gidrograf;
STUPAKOVA, L.A., red.

[Narine hydrography] Gldregrafiia meria. Mockva, Transport, 1964. 514 p.

(MIRA 17:9)

Stability of ships on stern seas) Ostoichivost' sudov na poputrom volnenii. Moskva, Transport, 1962. 95 p. (MIR: 17:10)

AKSY TTIN, Leonid Radionovich, inzh.-sudovoditel'; EOL'SHAKOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich, kand. geogr. nauk; STUPAKOVA, L.A., red., red.

[Hydrometeorological service on maritime vessels] Gidrometeorologicheskaia sluzhba na morskikh sudakh. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 82 p. (MIRA 18:7)

MIKHEYEV, Anatoliy Gavrilovich; STUPAKOVA, L.A., red.

[Towing practices in harbors] Praktika portovykh buksirovok. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 72 p. (MIRA 18:9)

Colleger, A.I., Colley, V.I.; SECHEGOLLY, V.I.; STEFAROVA, L.A., col.

(Lancuvering devices of peopoing velocity predicts manevrice velocity merchikh sudov. Moskva, Transport, 1969. 100 p.

(NIRA 1819)

OERAZUMOV, P.A.; STUPAKOVA, L.A., red.

[Memorandum book of a ship's radio eperator] Famiatnaia
km.zhka sudovogo radista. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 157 p.

(NIRA 18:7)

SHULIGINA, V.F., kand.tekhm.nauk; STUFAKOVA, L.F.; MOTYIEV, Yu.L.,
ksrd.iekhm.nauk

Leying roadbeds of gypsumed soils. Avt.dor. 25 no.4:14 Ap 162.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Road construction)

STUPAKOVA, L.F., inzh.; FOPOVA, R.A.

Earth roadbed made of excessively saline soils. Avt. dor. 28
no.2:16-17 F '65.

(MPA 18:6)

MOTYLEV, Yu.L., kand. tekhn.nauk; BUTLITSKIY, Yu.V., mlad. nauchn.
sotr.; STUPAKOVA, L.F., ml. nauchn. sotr.; FEDOSEYEVA,
T.I., ml. nauchn. sotr.; SHUL'GINA, V.P., kand. tekhn.nauk;
IVANOV, N.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
BEZRUK, V.M., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, retsenzent;
KKVRIZHNYKH, L.P., red.; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Investigating the stability of a saline-soil roadbed] Issledovaniia ustoichivosti zemlianogo polotna iz zasolennykh
gruntov. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 115 p.

(Road construction) (Soil mechanics)

STUPAKOVA, T. F., and ZATSEPIN, N. I.

"Etiological Role of Serological Coli Types 0 111, 055, and 026 in Dispepsia." Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

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Interinstitute Scientific Conference on Problems of Dysentery [The following are identifications of personnel associated with the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, imeni N. F. Gamaleya who attended the conference held in Molotov, 4-7 April 1956] Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

SO:Sum 1186, 111 Jan 57.

USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol:, No 13, 1958, 57656

Author

: Zatsepin N. I., Stupakova T. F.

Inst

: Not given

Title

: Etiological Role of Some Serological Types of

the Coli Bacillus

Orig Pub

: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol i immunobiologii, 1957, No 5, 44-49

Abstract

: Bacteriological examinations of the feces of 112 children with acute intestinal diseases were conducted (methods given). In cases in which strains of the O groups of 111, 26, and 55 were isolated, the examinations were repeated twice a week. Dysentery bacilli were isolated from 38 (52.5%) of the patients whose diseases were

Card 1/3

UBSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and

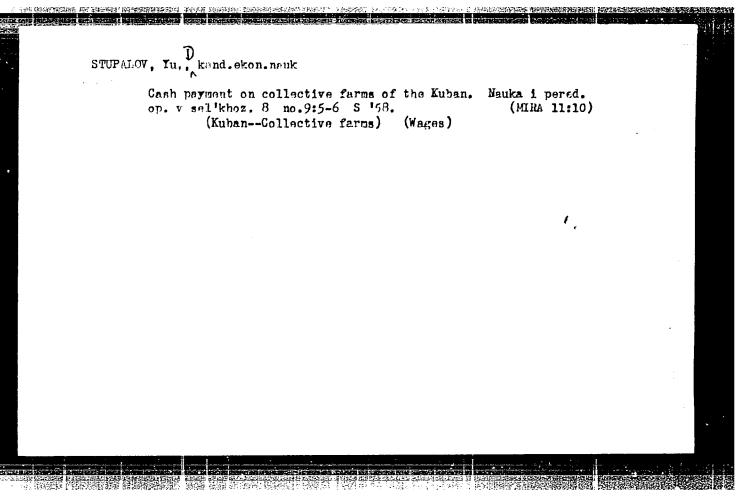
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653710004-4"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57656

Abstract

: diagnosed as dysentery. Pathogenic strains of the coli bacillus were isolated from 9 of the 34 children in whom a diagnosis of dysentery was not bacteriologically confirmed. Coli bacilli of the types Olll, 026, and 055 were isolated from 15 of the 40 children whose diseases were diagnosed as those of dyspeptic nature. Serious diseases accompanied by toxicosis were noted 3 times oftener in cases from which Olll was isolated than in those from which the other O groups were isolated. Pathogenic coli bacilli were isolated from 10 of the 128 children who were attending nurseries. The great resistance of the pathogenic coli bacilli was noted: in wards where patients excreting these bacilli are kept, a corresponding serological

Card 2/3



STUPALOV, Yuriy Dmitriyevich, kand. ekonom. nauk; GLAZUNOVA, N.I., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

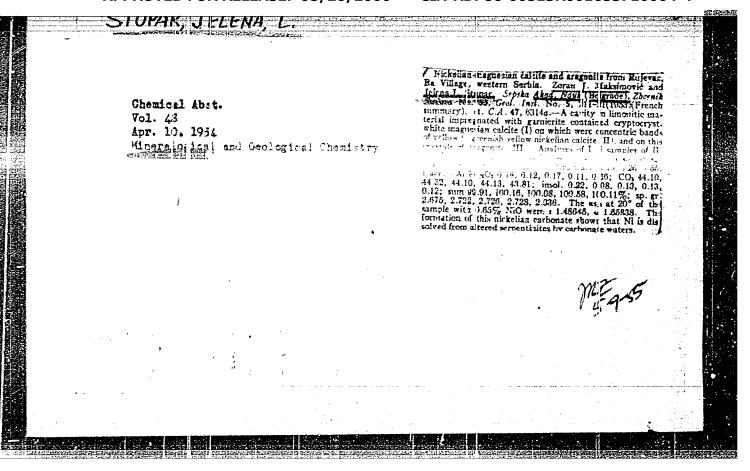
[Specialization and the combining of specialties on collective and state farms] Specializatsiia i sochetanie otraslei v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znamie," 1962. 30 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Sel'skokhoziajstvennyi fakul'tet, no.17) (MIRA 15:2) (Farm management)

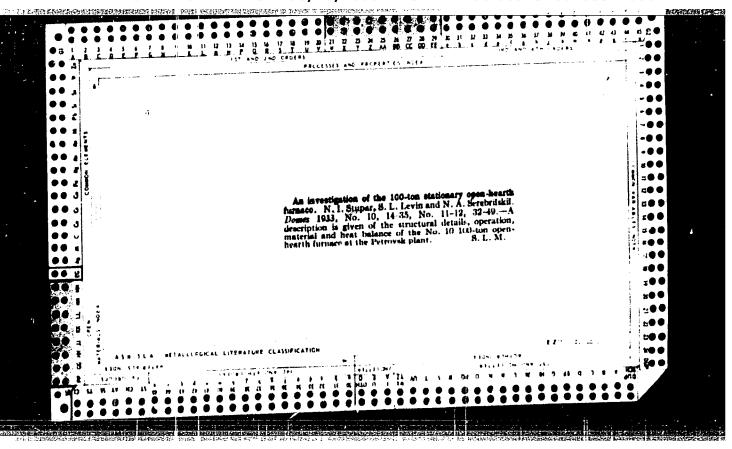
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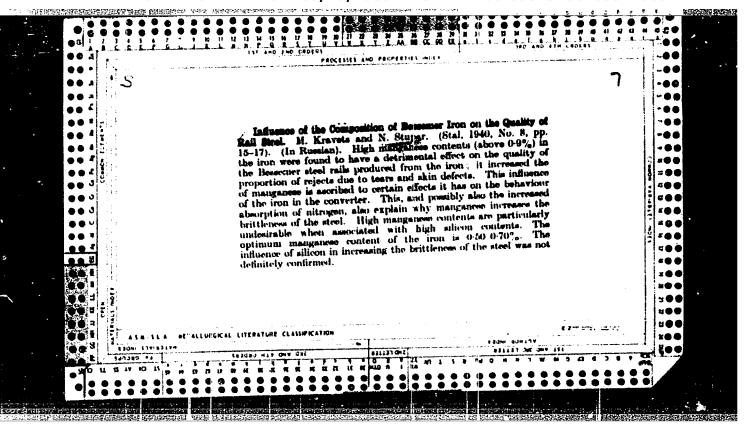
MAMONTOV, I.M.; KONDAKOV, N.I.; ARKHIPOV, G.Ye.; SERGEYEV, A.S., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; PETROV, Ya.P.; GUR'YEV, D.G.; STUPALOV, Yu.G.; FIL'CHENKO, R.D., red.; PETROV, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Measures for protecting farm plants, fruit and berry plantations, and forests against peats and diseases in the Chuvash A.S.S.R. in 1962] Meropriiatiia po zashchite sel'skq-khoziaistvennykh rastenii, plodovo-iagodnykh nasazhdenii i lesov ot vreditelei i boleznei po Chuvashskoi ASSR ma 1962.
74 p. (MIRA 16:4)
1. Chuvash A.S.S.R. Ministerstvo proizvodstva i zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov. Respublikanskaya stantsiya po zashchite rasteniy.

(Chuvashia—Plants, Protection of)

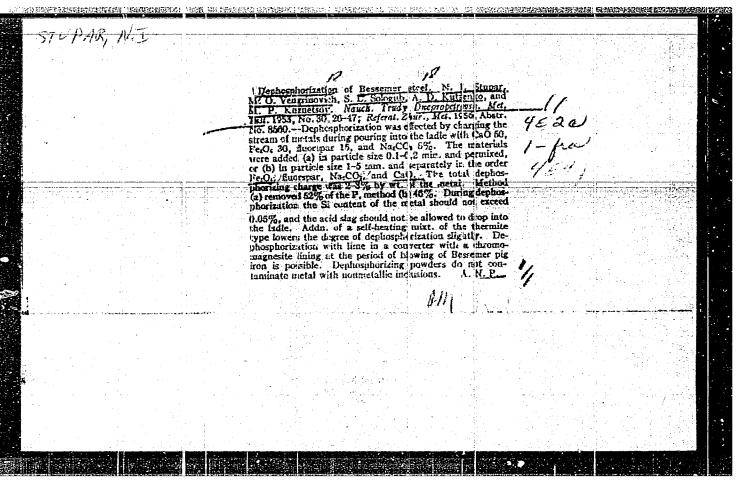






YU. V. Gell., L. M. Haffeevich, A. M. Stelley, I. I. Stell.,
Y. A. Scheeney, V. F. Lui and M. A. Conty:
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LAPITSKIY, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MARINOV, A.I., insh.; OYKS, G.W., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; OLEKSENKO, V.V., insh.; ORLOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; HUDICHEV, K.P., inzh.; STUPAR; W.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; dots.

Reducing the inhomogeneity of large rimming steel in. ots (up to 18 t.). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.2:19-33 F '58.

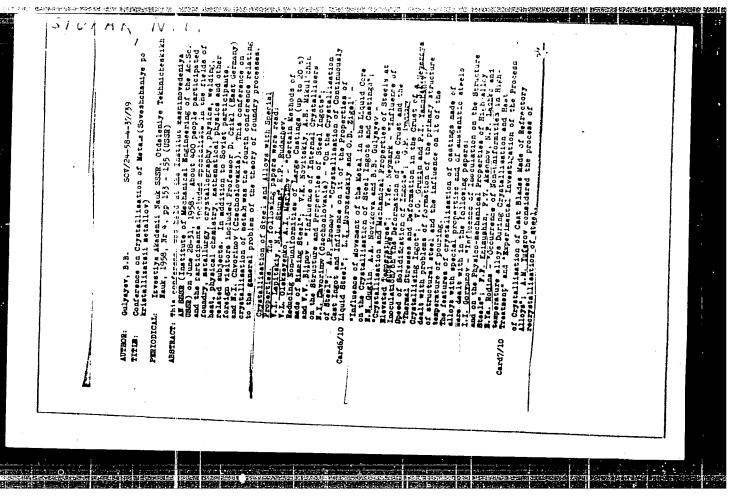
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut, Moskovskiy institut stali i zavod "Zaporozhstal'."

(Steel ingots)

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LAPITSKIY, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; STUPAR! N.I., dotsent; STUPEL!, S.I., inzh.; TARAPAY, M.A., inzh.; TIMOFEYEV, V.L., inzh.; YAKOVIZV, Yu.N., inzh.

Certain problems in the preparation of steel ingots for wheels.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.met. no.5:21-28 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod im. K. Libknekhta.

(Steel ingots)

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LAPITSKIY, Vladimir Iosifovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; STUPAR!,
Mikolay Ivanovich; LEGKOSTUP, Olimpiada Ivanovna;
POZDNYAKOVA, G.L., red. izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Metallurgy of steel] Metallurgiia stali; obshchii kurs.
Pod red. V.I.Lapitskogo. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 327 p.

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(\$teel--Metallurgy)

LAPITSKIY, V.I.; STUPAR', N.I.; RUDICHEV, K.P.; OLEKSENKO, V.V.;
YAITSKIY, A.K.

Pouring rimmed steel into bottle shaped ingot molds. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.11:65-69 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

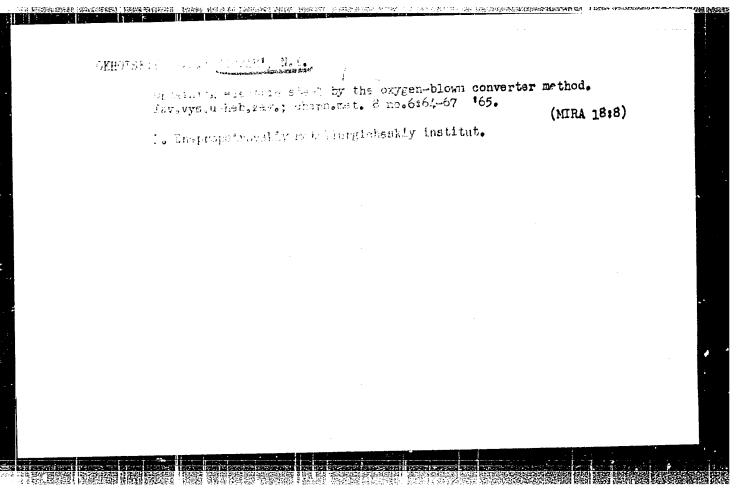
1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

KIRSANOV, V. M.; KONOVALOV, V. S.; KLIPA, V. M.; STUPAR', N. I.

Various methods of heating ingot heads and their effect on the quality of killed steel. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 7 no. 4:56-61 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

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VASILIC, Moncilo, Dr., hem.; STUPAR, Petar, i dipl. phara.;
MILERKOVIC, Dusan

Parathion poisonings. Med. glasm. 10 no.1;40-45 Jan 56.

1. Institut sa sudsku medicinu Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (upravnik prof. dr. J. Bogicevic) Toksikoloski otsek Instituta sa sudsku medicinu u Beogradu (sef ing. hem. B. Hristic).

(PARATHION, pois. (Ser))

(POISONING, parathion. (Ser))

STUPAR, P. B.
SUMMANE (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: Institute for Forensic Medicine, Department of Toxicology

of the Medical Faculty (Institu za sudsku medicimu,

Source: Belgrade, Arhiv za Farmaciju, Nr 6, 1961, pp 521-528.

Data: Founding and Development of the Toxicological Laboratory in Belgrade.

YUGOSLAVIA

Ljubica MRISTIC-SOJIC and P. STUPAR, Department of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine (Institut Za audsku medicinu Medicinskog fakulteta), University of Belgrade.

"Case of Homicide with Parathion."

CHAIR CHAIN THE MINISTER COOK THE PARTY OF THE STATE OF T

Zagreb, Amhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961; pp 195-198.

Abstract English summary modified? Parathion was added to drinking water stored in the field; intended virin was over 70 years old and it is doubtful that there would have been any suspicions about his sudden death had not another neighbor drunk of the same water by chance, succumbing also in a very similar manner. This eventually led to necropsy, analysis, confession. Ples for tighter control of such pesticides and for necropsy of all persons who die without being treated by a physician, also in the rural hinterland.

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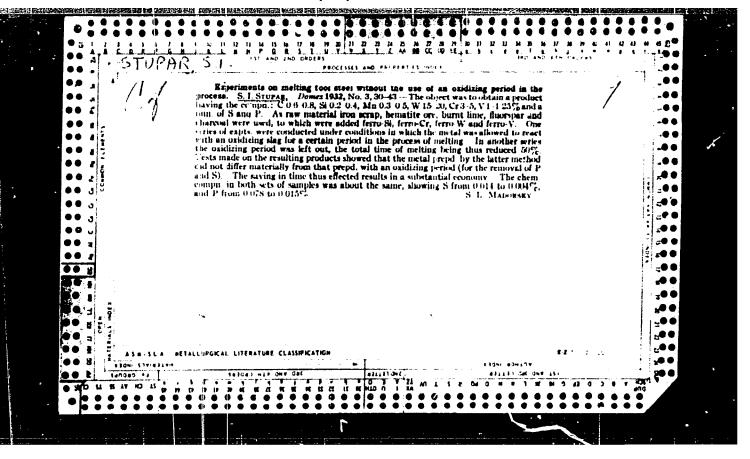
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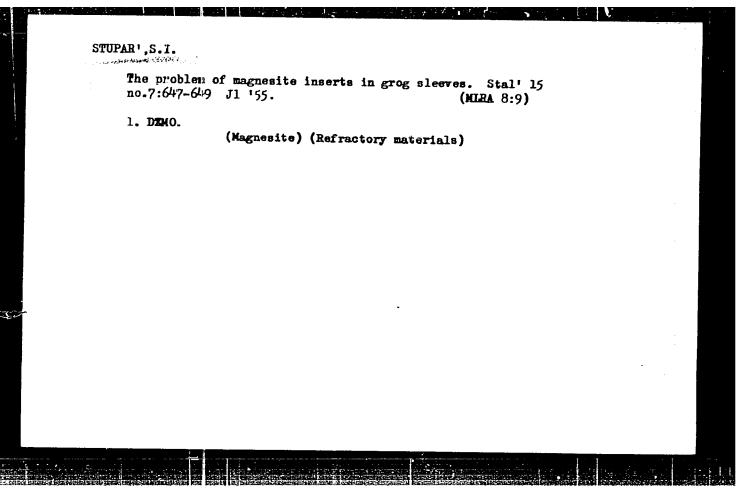
A case of homicidal parathion poisoning. Arh. hig. rada 12 no.3/4: 195-198 '61.

1. Institut za sudsku medicinu Medicinskog fakulteta, Beograd. (PARATHION) (HOMICIDE)

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STUPAR' S.I. KAMDLER, N.V.; ALBUL, T.I.

Investigation of cast steel rolls. Stal' 16 no.7:638-645
J1 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy zavod metallurgicheskogo oborudovaniya.

(Rolls (Iron mills)--Testing)

TRUBETSKOV, K.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; STUPAR', S.N., inzhener.

Radioactive isotopes for investigating the steel desulfuration process.
Sbor.trud.TSHIICHM no.13:127-141 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Zaporozh'ye--Steel--Metallurgy)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

AUTHOR: Stupar', S.N. (Engineer).

TITLE: Sulphur exchange between the gas phase and the bath in a basic open hearth furnace. (Obmen seroy mezhdu gazovoy

fazoy i vannoy osnovnoy martenovskoy pechi).

PERIODICAL: "Stal" (Steel), No.8, 1957, pp.707 - 713 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the transfer of sulphur from the gas phase into the bath and from the bath to the gas phase was carried out on the Zaporozhstal' Works, using radioactive \$\frac{35}{16}\$, which was introduced either in the metal or in the gaseous fuel. K.M.Trubetskov, (Cand.Tech.Sc.), V.F.Surov, (Eng.), and T.A.G'rekov, (Eng.), participated in the investigation. The introduction of radioactive sulphur into fuel was done from its solution in turpentine by a sprayer placed in the vertical gas valve. The quantities of radioactive isotope introduced were, in metal 20 curie and in the gas 5 curie. Of 13 experiments radioactive sulphur was introduced in the metal during the refining period in 4 cases and into the gas, during various smelting periods -

card 1/6

cases and into the gas, during various smelting period in 4

cases and into the gas, during various smelting periods
in 9 cases. Smelting was carried out in 185 t furnaces
using the scrap-ore process with 63-68% of liquid pig.
Fuel used - a mixture of coke oven and blast furnace gas
without carburisation; sulphur content in coke oven gas

133-8-7/28

Sulphur exchange between the gas phase and the bath in a basic open hearth furnace. (Cont.)

during the heating up period the use of oxygen decreases the rate of sulphur transfer from gas to metal by about 20%. The data on heats during which sulphur transfer during the refining period was investigated are given in Table 2 and Fig.1. The results obtained are given in Table The velocity of sulphur transfer from gas to metal during the refining period was found to be directly related to the velocity of decarburisation, i.e. boiling intensity (Fig.2b) and can be approximately expressed by Eq.2. Since under normal refining conditions sulphur from gas should not be transferred from gas to slag, the transfer of sulphur from gas to metal takes place via metal spray caused by boiling, i.e., $\{S\} \longrightarrow \{S\}$. The transfer of sulphur from the bath into the gas during refining was investigated by introducing radioactive sulphur in the metal. As a standard sulphur content in the combustion gases 0.25 g/m3 was taken and as a criterion of the amount of sulphur transferred from the liquid bath into the gas- the ratio of radioactivity of 1 m³ of the combustion products to specific radioactivity of sulphur in slag [i":(i)]. This ratio changes during the course of refining (Table 4), which

Card 3/6

133-8-7/28

Sulphur exchange between the gas phase and the bath in a basic open hearth furnace. (Cont.)

the sulphur absorption during this period was 17-25% of the sulphur content in metal per hour; during the heating up period 8-11%/hr and during refining 3-7.5%/hr.) During the refining period there is a direct relationship between the rate of sulphur absorption from the gas phase and the rate of decarburisation. 2: The transfer of sulphur from the gas phase into the bath, apparently takes place mainly through droplets of metal through the slag into the gas phase during boiling. 3: It was established that in the course of refining sulphur is transferred with appreciable velocity from the bath into the gas and is removed with the combustion products. This phenomena depends on the technological conditions of smelting and plays a large part in the process of desulphurisation of metal in the basic open hearth furnace. 4: The removal of sulphur into gaseous phase substantially increases with increasing content of ferric oxide in slag and increasing oxygen potential of the atmosphere. 5: The transfer of sulphur from the liquid bath into the gas phase takes place, apparently, by oxidation of sulphur in slag by oxygen from the gas phase. Oxides of iron in siag act as a transfer link in the process of

Card 5/6

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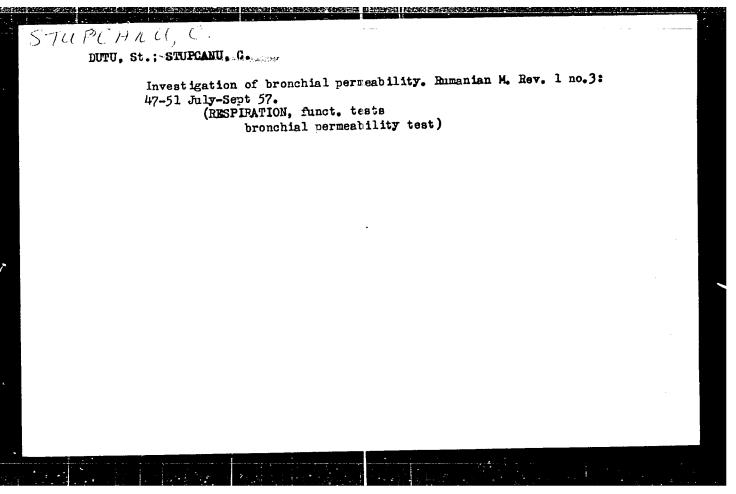
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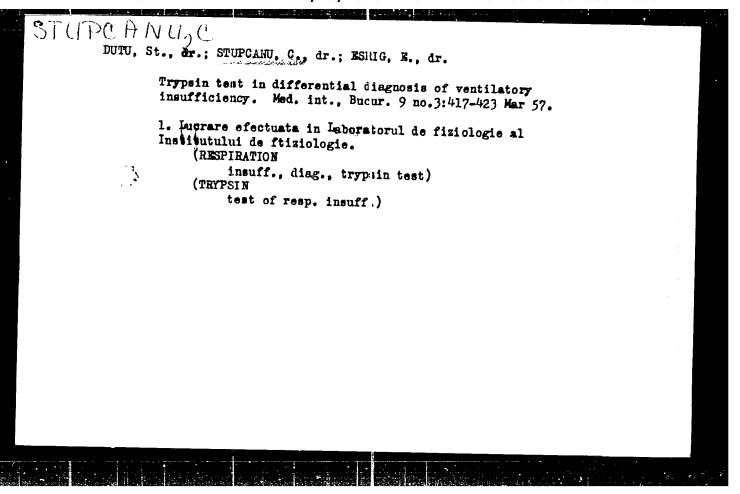
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Improvement of the work of technical inspection stations.

Zhel, dor. transp. 46 no.4:82-33 Ap 'rd. (MIR-17:6)

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